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THE
Boston-
AND
COUNTRY

N°. 561.
Gazette,
JOURNAL.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1765.

Meſſieurs PRINTERS,

Your inſerting the following in your Gazette, will oblige a conſtant Reader. T. T.

CATO's SOLILOQUY imitated.

SCENE the Senate-Houſe in Boſton.
AMERICA ſola, ſitting in a thoughtful Poſture: In her Hand the Reſolves of the Houſe. The Stamp Act on the Table by her.

IT muſt be ſo—my Sons ye reaſon well!
Elſe whence this pleaſing Hope, this fond Deſire,
This Struggle for expiring *Liberty?*
Or whence this gen'ral Dread, and deep felt Horror,
Of falling into Slav'ry? A Briton ſhrinks
Back on himſelf, and ſtartles at a Chain.
'Tis the Divinity that ſtirs within him,
'Tis Heav'n itſelf points out his Birth-right to him
And intimates fair *Liberty* to Man.
Fair *Liberty!* thou amiable Form!
From what vile Stratagems haſt thou eſcap'd!
Thro' what new Dangers art thou ſtill to paſs!
The dire, th' alarming Proſpect lies before me,
While m.n ſt r..al Maxims cloud the Scene.
Here will I hold. If there's a GEORGE in Britain,
(And that there is his thund'ring Fleets proclaim
Thro' every Clime) he muſt delight in *FREEDOM*,
And that which he delights in muſt prevail.
(But why *this* land was made for B——e or G——e,
I'm weary of Conjectures—here I'll end them)

* Behold, dear *Liberty*, thy Death and Life,
Thy *Bane* and *Antidote* are both before me
This in a Moment ſtabs thee to the Heart,
But *this* aſſures me thou ſhalt ſtill ſurvive:
Still conſcious of Exiſtence, may'ſt thou ſmile
At the vain Project and defy the Chains.
Kingdoms ſhall fade away, proud France herſelf
Decline with Age, and B——n ſick in Years
But thou ſhalt flouriſh in theſe Weſtern Climes,
Unhurt, nor heed the Jars of Eaſtern Realms,
The Shock of Emp——es and the Cruſh of Th——es.

* *Pointing to the Stamp-Act, and to the Reſolves* (a)

GLORIA MUNDI.

THE virtue and reſolution of this people having diſappointed your expectations of being a *deputy diſtributor* to a deputy, which you had flatter'd yourſelf *a long zanyſhip to a certain gentleman* had merited, has *as it may ſeem* led you to treat the ſons of liberty, not a little inferiorly; a ſober moment allowing you to gueſs what might be the conſequence of ſuch raſhneſs; you have betaken yourſelf to a laudable and manly expedient to prevent it, by inſinuating that a *certain gentleman* is the author of theſe abuſes, whoſe body being ſomewhat *plumper*, and ſhoulders *broader* than your own, you think better calculated to ſtand a flagellation—and what is ſtill as extraordinary, you have in order to clear yourſelf of all ſuſpicion, hit upon another, tho' a very humiliating one indeed, viz. Roundly to aſſert that a performance really your own, is the *ſtupid ſtupid drivil of an unhappy idiot*: in which diſcription Y.Z differs from you only in this, that it was the *product of a madman, whoſe wickedneſs had made him ſo*—Your vainly affecting to be thought Gloria Mundi as a writer, having only procured you the character of a Stultus Mundi, brings to my mind thoſe lines of Rocheſter—*

By Heaven's its nobly done,
Firſt to attempt the Chariot of the Sun,
And then to fall like Phaeton. *

But however you may have formerly avail'd yourſelf of ſuch ſorry *ſhifts*, you may depend upon it that they will not now ſerve your turn—You are thoro'ly known, and as thoro'ly deſpiſed; and have by your late *affectation* and *conceit*, not only rendered yourſelf *exquiſitely ridiculous* to your friends, *if any ſuch you now have*: but to the very *ſchool boys* that know ſo much of latin (which is ſtill the language of the beaſt to you ſir,) as to conſtrue Gloria Mundi; and now in ſcorn derision hallow out your venerable name as often as you paſs them—

Y. Z has it ſeems given you great offence, in that he has taken the liberty to applaud the patriotick conduct of the merchants of New-York and Philadelphia, and expreſs his hopes that thoſe of the Maſſachuſetts would follow ſuit, which to their honor they have done; and Mr. H——y in giving you his *plain ſolid* reaſons for not furniſhing you with a recipe for turning cyder into wine—the former you are pleaſed to ſtile a *ſome how heavy brain'd gentleman*, perhaps you may experience him to be a *heavy handed one*;—and the latter you ſuppoſe to be a *ghoſt* or *ſpirit*, as it haunts and follows you as cloſely as the ſhades of Hampden now does our modern Pym—and becauſe a cloaked gentleman cannot lay it for you, you rave & threaten them with *domeſtic* compliments; poor Gloria, I much queſtion whether any uncloaked gentleman could do it, notwithſtanding all that they may have ſeen, heard, done or pick'd up abroad, but for their inability herein to threaten them with *foreign* compliments would be quite injurious.

Some perſons who have read your ſtrange pieces, may perhaps look upon you as a real object of pity, by ſuppoſing the apparitions of *tall laced hat men*, ſlim laced jacket men, with *lown ruffles and ſpatterdaſhes*, iron grates and black gentlemen, which you own you are ſo often diſturbed by, to be ſymptoms of a real diſtraction; but thoſe who know you beſt, ſuppoſe theſe appearances to be owing to an unlawful tho' wilful commerce with familiar ſpirits, and that therefore all the miſchief you bring upon your neighbours or country, while under their poſſeſſion, deſerve condign puniſhment: Mr. Y. Z. is therefore for delivering you without further ceremony into the hands of *Jack Ketch*, that you may be diſpatch'd with a hempen neckcloth, as your *brother ſlaves* in Turkey are twiſted out of life with a *bow ſtring*; but tho' I am as ſenſible as that gentleman can be, that Gloria's crimes deſerve the ſevereſt puniſhment, he muſt excuſe me if I ſay that *hanging* is not the thing—Such low bred, low liv'd, idle, reſtleſs, unprincipled wretches, as Gloria has proved himſelf, being as tired of the world as the world is of them, would deride and mock at this puniſhment even on the gallows, and the dying ſpeech would be. Come one ſwing for it with a wry neck and a p——t pair of breeches, and all will be over.

I would therefore rather propoſe that Gloria might be *put to work*, a much greater puniſhment, and more dreaded by ſuch miſerables than death: It is for this reaſon, that I have often in my own mind cenſur'd the practice of our mother country in daily turning ſo many of ſuch criminals out of life; and have a high opinion of the policy of the Hollanders, who ſend ſuch objects to the *raſp houſe*, to be there *worked for life*, rather than to the gibbet, to be there *hanged*, till they are *dead, dead*; and have often wiſhed that our workhouſe was furniſhed with a machine, called in Dutch a Waterhooſe: It is of the but and puncheon kind, and of more than man heighth, to which water is ſo communicated, that unleſs the criminal who is ſtapled down in it, is tolerably induſtrious in pumping, he will quickly be overwhelmed with the riſing water: But if it appears to the overſeer, that the wretch in theſe circumſtances prefers ſtangling to life, his hands are then clasp'd to the pump, and with the help of a few ſteel ſprings and pullies, he is *involuntarily* made the inſtrument of preſerving his own life.

I take it, that upon ſo extraordinary an occaſion, an artiſt might be found to make ſuch a machine, the conſtruction being not over difficult, in which I would have Gloria Mundi fixed to *gentle tho' conſtant labour*. The influence of cold water upon his nerves & fibres might brace his unſtrung carcaſe, and daily exerciſe ſo habituate him to *work*, that in time he might have the honor of picking oakum in one of g——l La——by's apartments; and would pray that the whole profits of his labour might in that caſe be apply'd for the ſupport of a very deſerving wife and children, whoſe intereſt and welfare I have chiefly in view by the ſcheme propoſed. H.

To be Sold, a Farm, being in *Harvard*, containing about 140 Acres, with two Dwelling Houſes and two Barns thereon, all in good Repair. Said Farm conſiſts of Mowing, Paſturing, Orcharding Ploughing and Woodland, and will keep 30 Head of Cattle the Year round: It lies within leſs than half a Mile of the Meeting-Houſe, a Saw-Mill and Griſt-Mill. For further Particulars, inquire of *Judah Clarke*, of ſaid *Harvard*.

Caleb Blanchard

Has juſt Imported in Capt. *Jenkins* from *LONDON*:

TEA by the Cheſt or ſmaller Quantity—Spices, Poland Starch, Muffs and Tippets, Ermine and Squirrel Trimming for Cardinals black and coloured Sattin plain and ſprigg'd—ſcarlet Snail & Trimming—Laces—new Trimmings, black Cravats, Ruſſia and Engliſh Duck—With many other Goods too tedious to mention—all at the loweſt Advance.

William Fiſher,

in Cornhill, *Boſton*;

HAS Imported in the Friendſhip, Capt. *Jenkins*, who is juſt arrived from *LONDON*:

A freſh Aſſortment of *Engliſh* GOODS, which he ſells at the CHEAPEST Rates.

John Cunningham

Has Imported in Capt. *Scott*, juſt arrived from *London*,

A Freſh Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable to the Seaſon, which he will ſell at the cheapeſt Rate for the Caſh, at his Shop the ſecond North of School ſtreet, in Cornhill—Amongſt them are,

LOW priz'd Broad Cloths, Bayes, Beaver Coatings, Double Camblets, Sprigg'd Mecklenburgs, Yd-wide Worſted ditto, Yd wide Birds-eye Stuffs, Green, cloth colour'd and ſtrip'd Cambleteens, Devonſhire Kerſeys, Black Cardinal Silks and Trimmings, Black figur'd Sattins,
BLack Engliſh Taffatys, Scarlet Cloth, Muſlinets, Dreſdens, Cloth-colour'd and Pink Broſiers, Iriſh Camblets, Colour'd Crapes, Calamancoes, Grizetts, Womens Sattin Hatts and Bonnetts, Silvercetts.

Robert Jenkins, Tertius,

Has Imported in the Captains *Marſhall* and *Scott*, from *LONDON*,

A large Aſſortment of Winter Goods, among which are half yard and yard wide plain and ſprig'd Popplins, plain and ſtriped Camblets, Iriſh ditto, worſted and ſilk brocaded ditto, rich Grizetts, Brunets, Mecklenburghs, coloured Crapes, Callimancoes, with a Variety of other Articles, too many for an Advertiſement——All which he is determined to ſell by Wholeſale and Retail, at the loweſt Rates for Caſh, at his Shop lately improved by Mr. *Thomas Symmes*, at the Head of Dock-Square, juſt above the Market.

TO BE SOLD,

By Joſeph Palmer & Comp'y

SPermaceti Candles, *warranted pure*—Spermaceti in Caſks, ſtrain'd Spermaceti Oil by the Quantity or Caſk, Sugars by the Hogſhead or Barrel, &c. &c.

Alſo to be Sold at the above Store,

Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Salt, &c. &c.

TO BE LETT

A Warehouſe with a good Cellar belonging to it, adjoining to Mr. Nathaniel Loring's Store near Faneuil-Hall; late in the Occupation of Mr. Jonathan Dowſe; *the Terms may be known by enquiring of the Printers.*

If Charles Harding, *of the 42d Regiment of Royal Highlanders, will come to* Samuel Grant, *of* Boſton, *Eſq; he will be informed of ſomething greatly to his Advantage.*

N. B. *He will have his Pardon and Diſcharge.*

(a)(a) vide page 251

(c) In agreeing not to ſend

vide pa. 277 & 283

(e) vide page 295 & 300 ack. pa. 53

* Grenville † Hamock * Who attempted to kiſs a Lady who was in a Chariot driving full Speed—†† Fell down, without attaining his End † General Laſſinby who keeps the Work-Houſe.

JOHN HAMPDEN *to* WM. PYM.

SIR, *from page 302*

HAVING shown the prodigious taxes the Colonists pay, I should now examine your pitiful expedient of an American representation in parliament, which according to your scanty ideas, and in the manner you would limit it, must prove more detrimental to the colonists, than the conduct of the wretched court dependent agents they commonly choose under the influence of their governors: But an important subject intervenes, that requires a present discussion: I mean the shutting the courts of justice, and public offices in North-America since the last of October. I shall therefore now only observe to you—— That I am fully satisfied any kind of American representation in parliament would be universally disagreeable to the colonists, and from their distance, poverty, and other circumstances is justly tho't impracticable.— That this topick was never handled, but principally as *argumentum ad hominem*, to convince that no commoner in Britain consistently with his claim of an exclusive right of granting or taxing his own property, could grant that of another man, with whom he has no privity or connection. That if in the nature of things, and in some future age, a plan of a general union of all parts of the British empire, under one equal and uniform direction and system of laws be possible to be carried into execution, yet it must be on such noble, generous and disinterested principles, that it is ten thousand to one if any such thing ever takes place—Especially as the first steps towards it must be the forming an entire new system of commercial laws, the demolition of all monopolies great and small, and throwing open all the ports of the world to the colonists, under proper restrictions. When it is considered that all this and much more is requisite to obtain the greatest end, any nation ever had in view, it is not to be expected it will be properly tho't of, if ever attended to. Things therefore had better be left to their old course, in which Great Britain by means of her colonies, has long been the envy of Europe. Yet as great a paradox as tis, the greatest commercial state in the world never has had a council of commerce.

It used to be a good maxim, that the subject has the same right to his life, liberty, property and the *law*, that the king has to his crown; and tis yet very certain, that without the *law*, the crown cannot be supported, nor the subject protected. *Imperatoriam Majestatem non solum armis decoratam sed etiam legibus oportet esse armatam ut utrumque tempus et bellorum et pacis recte possit gubernari.* "In order to govern well, in peace and in war, 'tis absolutely necessary that imperial majesty should not only shine in arms, but be armed with laws." By this tis evident not only that laws are requisite but the unremitted *administration* of justice, is absolutely necessary for the support of majesty and government, nay for their very existence. The full and true history of the stamp act is left to a future day, and to some other hand; the fact is, that the courts of justice in America after the last of October were generally shut as close as the temple of Janus. The only thing that can warrant the shutting up the King's courts, is an utter impossibility of holding them, by reason of war, rebellion or insurrection. Lord Coke says, "When the courts of justice be open, and the judges and ministers of the same may by law protect men from wrong and violence, and distribute justice to all, it is said to be a time of peace. So when by invasion, insurrection, rebellion, or such like, the peaceable course of justice is disturbed, and stopped, so as the courts of justice be as it were shut up, *et silent leges inter arma*, then it is said to be time of war. And the trial hereof is by the records and judges of the courts of justice, for by them it will appear whether justice had her equal proceeding at that time or no, and this shall not be tried by jury. So as hereby it appeareth, that time of peace is the time of *law* and *right*, and time of war is the time of violent oppression, which cannot be *resisted* by the equal course of *law*." When this was established for law, the kingdom, was divided into a great number of principalities and baronies, greater or lesser, like Germany at this Day. These were almost perpetually squabbling and taking sides, and a spark of fire once struck, often set the whole nation, sometimes the whole island in flames. In those times rebellions and insurrections, as well as invasions, must put a stop to all civil affairs, and consequently to the administration of justice in the King's courts, especially as formerly our Kings themselves sat as judges, and could by no possibility defend their crown by arms, and in person, and administer justice in a civil way at the same time. Besides this, the people of property were often all in the field, and by the tenures of their freeholds obliged to be there. In later and more regular times, since trade and commerce have been increased, and the commons admitted to large shares of property, the case is widely different. It is also long since our Kings sat in the seat of justice. They have long ago devolved the administration of justice on the judges, who represent the King in his courts of law. In modern times Princes are seldom soldiers, or stir from court: and indeed war itself is so much reduced to art and science, that it gives little more disturbance to those who are not in arms, nor near the seat of it, than a horse race or a cock match. We do not find in the rebellion 1745, even when the rebels were in the heart of England, that the courts of law at Westminster were shut up. It is clear that the rule of *silent leges inter arma*, is never to be admitted further than force and arms oblige; and that without things are carried to the last extremity, the judges will never shut the king's courts. *Magna Charta*, and the other statutes are full "that we will not deny or defer to any man justice or right." "That it shall not be commanded by the great seal, or in any other way, to disturb or delay common right, i e the administration of justice according to common right, shall not be stopped but by force of arms which cannot be resisted. The judges in England are sworn "not to counsel or assent to any thing which may turn to the damage or dishertson of the crown, and that they will not deny to any man common right by the king's letters, nor none other mans, *nor for none other cause.*" What can tend more to the dishertson of the crown, and distraction of the people, than needlesly and wantonly shutting all courts of law, and denying common justice to all men?

A great lawyer once said in parliament, "*My notion of free-born Englishmen is this, that they are ruled only by laws of their own making, and tried by men* of their own *condition.*" These two things he calls very justly the "*pillars of the government*". But what would soon become of those *pillars*, and of that *government*, if the judges of England, by *ministerial influence*, could be *induced* to shut up all the King's courts, and thereby declare the nation in a state of *civil war and rebellion*, whenever unpopular measures occasion a *tumult*? Of the new American doctrine, more in my next. *vide pa. 312.*

HAMPDEN.

ANNAPOLIS, December 10.

We have received Information from *Frederick* County, that at the last Court there, the Magistrates taking into Consideration the bad Consequences that would attend a Stop being put to the ordinary Course of Justice, if any Notice was taken of the STAMP-ACT ◊ (which had never been legally transmitted to them) They in a very full Court *Unanimously Resolved and Ordered*, That all the Business and Proceis of that Court, should be transacted in the usual Manner *without Stamps*, and that such Proceedings should be good and valid. The Clerk of the Court apprehending Damage to himself if he made any Entry, or issued any Process without Stamped Paper, refused to comply with the Order of the Court; upon which the Court ordered him to be committed to Prison for Contempt. He then submitted and was discharged, and proceeded on Business as formerly.

PHILADELPHIA, December 19

Friday last arrived here the schooner Charming Nancy, Capt. Mullowney, from Halifax. About noon it was reported, at the coffee house, that a gentleman in this city had received a ream of stamped paper from Halifax, and that Capt. Mullowney had brought some to clear out his own vessel; whereupon a deputation of 10 or 12 gentlemen was sent from the Coffee-House to demand the papers, but the ream proved to be only half a Sheet, with eighteen pence worth of impression, which was a cover to that gentleman's letter, and he delivered up as soon as demanded; they then waited on Capt. Mullowney, and asked if he had any stamped paper, to which he answered in the negative; they then desired him to go with them to the Coffee House, which he consented to, and there swore that he had not tru't any; the half sheet was then suspended and burnt amidst the acclamations of a great number of gentleman. In the afternoon a stamped news paper from Halifax, was hung up in the Coffee-House, with these labels, on one side, *Liberty, Property, and no Stamps. May this be the fate of every enemy to Liberty.* On the other side, *Liberty triumphant, and oppression in chains.* And in the evening, Capt. Mullowney's oath being read, the paper was set on fire, accompanied with loud huzzas.

"The stamp paper is distributed at Halifax by one Hinshelwood, who is a prisoner in his own house, and is guarded by a party of soldiers night and day, lest he should fall a victim to the justly enraged people, who threaten his life, and have conveyed letters to him, desiring him to prepare for another world, for he should soon quit this."

At a meeting of the Heart and Hand fire company, Philadelphia, the 5th December, 1765.

WE the members of said company taking into our serious consideration the late unconstitutional and oppressive Stamp Act, and further considering that John Hughes, Esq; a member of this company, is the person appointed to distribute the Detestable Stamps in this province (and still continues to hold the said commission, in contempt of the general voice of his country and fellow citizens) have unanimously agreed, that unless Mr. Hughes do immediately, resign his said odious commission, without any equivocation, evasion or mental reservation, he shall be no longer continued a member of this company, but be held in the utmost contempt by each of us. And at the same time we think it our duty to declare, that this our resolution does not proceed from any dislike to Mr. Hughes's person or private character, but purely against his disgraceful office. Signed, by order of the company,

DAVID HALL, Clk.

A copy of the above was left at Mr. Hughes's house, by four of the members, he being from home; and after his return, the Clerk waited on him for his answer, which was in the following terms, viz. That he had no answer to give the gentlemen; that they had done what they thought proper in the affair; and that he would take his own time to do what he thought proper.

From St Christophers we have received the News-Papers without Stamps, as usual; and we have the Pleasure of informing our Readers, that the patriotic Spirit increases among these free People; that there is hardly a Man among them, from the highest to the lowest, who does not openly show his hearty Abhorrence of the Stamp-Law. ◊

From Quebec we learn, that the Inhabitants of that Place are also very uneasy on Account of the Stamp-Act; and that the Printers of the Gazette there have been obliged to drop printing it, their Customers all refusing to receive it, if Stamped.

NEW-YORK, December 23.

Extract of a Letter from an eminent House in London, two of which are Members of Parliament, to a Merchant in this City, dated Sept. 10, 1765.

"The Account you send us of the State of Affairs with you, gives us a very sensible Concern, and we hope the present Ministry will, at the Meeting of Parliament, take the necessary Steps for your Relief."

On Tuesday Evening, a great Multitude of People appeared and passed through most of the Streets in this City, attending and carrying a Gallows, on which hung the Effigies of three Men, said to be intended to represent M. G[illegible]—le, Lord Co[illegible]lde, and Gen. Murray; the First for being one of the principal Authors of the Stamp Act, ◊ the Second for having endeavoured to enforce it by ordering our Vessels to be stopp'd, and the Third for having executed the first stamp'd Instrument that has appear'd in this Place, and for having uttered (as was reported) many opprobious Speeches against the Inhabitants for opposing the Act. ◊

It was observed upon this Occasion, that there appeared two Parties, who opposed each other, though each of them were professed Enemies to the Stamps; but it was fear'd that such a Division, at a Time when the Stamp Act really operates so far towards our Destruction, as to stop all Business, would be the most likely Means to complete the Matter, and bring it to have its full Effect.

Friday last the Gentlemen of the Law in this City, had a Meeting, when they came to a Resolution to carry on Business as usual, without paying any Regard to the STAMP-ACT ◊ and we hope the Gentlemen of the Faculty in the neighbouring Provinces will follow so laudable an Example.

Barbados Papers are come to Hand together with those from Halifax, with the down right form of the most noble ignoble Tragedy that ever could be tragedized since the Creation of Man, and none but those whom Peter let loose could devise it, they having stabbed; and thrust through, without any Mercy, the very Crown itself,—different from the Stamps on the Papers issued in England, as to show a Sword or Dagger, with the Royal Scepter, as run thro' the whole cross-ways.—The Word AMERICA at the Top; And no Doubt many an old Woman, or old Man will undertake to think, if not to foretell, whether so surprizing a Contrivance does not forbode, either Good or Bad to certain Territories.

Extract of a Letter from St. Kitts.

"We the Inhabitants of St. Kitts have followed the true loyal Spirit of the North Americans, by burning and destroying the Stamps: You never saw People more spirited than what we were on the Occasion: The North-American Sailors that belonged to sloops and Schooners in the Road, behaved like young Lions. The People in the Island of Nevis followed our Example, and were so enraged that they burnt two Houses and went so far as to burn the King's Boat that was lying upon the Bay: This last Step, I think, was too daring. And on the 5th of November, being Gunpowder Plot, the Stamp master and his Deputy, were carried in Effigy through the Town, and in the Evening burnt in the Common Pasture: The Evening concluded with an elegant Supper, Drums beating, and French Horns playing; and the last Toast given was, *Liberty, Property, and no Stamps.*

London-Coffee House, Baltimore Town, Maryland, December 10 1765

To the Sons of Liberty in New York, Greeting:

WE your Brethren on Behalf of ourselves and many more, HEARTILY return you our most grateful and sincere Thanks for your Vigilence in apprehending and bringing Zechariah Hood, Esq; Stamp-Master for this Province, to a Sense of his Treachery to his Country, and for causing him before a Magistrate on his Oath, to renounce the despicable Employment.

Per Order, MARYLANDER.

‖ George Grenville. Lord Colvill. Gov. Murray. ‖ vide Magna Charta page 790 Vol. 2.

40000 £ 000 Vide the Act page 53

NEWPORT, December 23.

Upon hearing that the Inhabitants of the Island of Barbados had tamely submitted to the Stamp Act, a Merchant of this Town, noted for his public Spirit, altered an intended Voyage to that Island, and ordered his Vessel, which was cleared out before the 1st of November, to St. Christophers.

Several Gentlemen in this Town have sent Orders to New-York, for purchasing a Quantity of Broad Cloth, manufactured in that Province, for their own Wear.

The Spirit of Patriotism is not confined to the Sons of America only, but glows with equal Fervour in the benevolent Breasts of her virtuous Daughters; one Instance of which we think is worthy of particular Notice, viz. A Lady of this Town, though in the Bloom of Youth and possessed of Virtues & Accomplishments really engaging and sufficient to excite the most pleasing Expectations of Happiness in the marriage State, has declared, that she should choose rather to be an Old Maid, than that the Operation of the illegal Stamp Act should commence in these Colonies.

Last Week arrived here from England, via New-York, Philip Durell, Esq; in order to take the Command of his Majesty's Ship Cygnet, now in this Harbour in the Room of Charles Leslie, Esq; promoted.

Last Friday Capt. Battar arrived here in 42 Days from Jamaica. He was cleared out at Port-Royal, with a Stamped Clearance, the Inhabitants of that Place we are sorry to say, having permitted the Use of Stamps: But at Kingston, Vessels were cleared out as heretofore, without any Regard to the Stamp-Act, and the Inhabitants were determined to oppose it.

BOSTON, *December* 30.

At an Adjournment of a Meeting of this Town, December 26, 1765

THE Town being acquainted by several Gentlemen present, that the Courts of Probate within this Province would be opened; that the Sheriff of the County of *Suffolk* had served and was still ready to serve all Writs bro't to him, and that the Court of Common Pleas for said County next in Course to sit, would meet and proceed to Business; and that Mr. Sheriff *Greenleaf* and Mr. *Molineux* could give the Town further Satisfaction relative to these Particulars.

It was therefore Voted, That Mr. Sheriff and Mr. *Molineux* be desired to inform the Town respecting these Matters;—Mr. Sheriff accordingly declared that he had duly served all the Writs which had been given him for Service to this Day.—And Mr. *Molineux* that having discoursed the Judges of the Inferior Court, he had no Reason to doubt but the aforesaid Court would at their next Term proceed to Business as usual.

Upon a Motion made and seconded, Voted, That when this Meeting be adjourned, it shall be to Thursday the 16th of *January* next.

Stephen Greenleaf, Esq; Sheriff of the County of *Suffolk*, having informed the Town that he and his Deputy Mr. *Benjamin Cudworth*, had each of them Yesterday received a Letter tending to the Disorder of the Town, which being read at the Desire of the Town, it was thereupon Voted unanimously, That said Letters were highly abusive, inflamatory, and tending to the Destruction of all good Order and Government, and that they abhor and detest them and that they will be at all Times ready to assist the Civil Magistrates and support all Officers in the Execution of their Trust according to the Laws and Usage of this Land, and also properly to reward the Person or Persons who shall discover and detect the Author or Authors of said Letters or either of them upon Conviction.

Then the Question was put. Whether the Town would now adjourn, which passed in the Affirmative, and the Meeting was accordingly adjourned to Thursday the 16th of *January* next, at 3 o'Clock: P. M.

Attest. WILLIAM COOPER, *Town-Clerk.*

Extract of a Letter from a principal Manufacturer in Nottingham (in England) to his Friend here, dated September 17, 1765.

"Very sorry we are to hear from all Hands, such grievous but just complaints from your Side of the Water—And having the Opportunity of conversing with a great Man, one of the Lords of Trade, took the Liberty to inquire what could induce them to impose a Custom House Oath upon the Captains of his Majesty's Frigates cruising in and about the West-Indies,—He frankly acknowledged it was a very false Step, and did not doubt but it would be laid aside for the future.——And as the mercantile Part of your Fellow Subjects in this Country are under more peculiar Engagements to join their best Endeavours to procure you Redress from the Wisdom of Parliament, we will hope to see Trade again reviving and flourishing amongst you."

Extract of a Letter from New London in Pitt County, North Carolina, dated Nov. 18, 1765, *to his Friend in Boston.*

"We have certain Accounts from Newbern, that the Chief Justice of the Superior Court plumply refused to act in that Office, unless they would allow him to act agreeable to the Stamp-Act; upon which all the Sons of Liberty far and near, to a very great Number, and of all Ranks assembled at his House, entered the same, seiz'd him in his Bed, brought him out forthwith, and obliged him to declare upon Oath that he would do all that lay in his Power to prevent the Stamp-Act taking Place, and that he would have nothing to do with that detestable Act; and that all Business should go on as before; all which he readily complied with.

P. S. The above is fact and may be relied on."

Part of another Letter from the same Government.

We have the Stamp-Act and Officer in as much Derision here as in any Province on the Main. The Officer dares not receive his Commission, although it is arrived here for him."

Thursday last Capt. Bruce arrived here from London.

The Court of Admiralty opens this Day.

Messieurs EDES and GILL,

You are desired to insert the following Advertisement.

The Committee of the

True-born SONS OF LIBERTY, throughout this Province, being met at THEIR OWN APARTMENT, in *Hanover-Square*, near the TREE OF LIBERTY judge it of the utmost Importance to the GOOD CAUSE, to declare PUBLICKLY, their deepest Abhorrence and Detestation of two abusive and threatning Letters, lately sent to the Sheriff of this County, and his Deputy; as tending to the Destruction of that Liberty which her True-born SONS are determined *at all Hazards*, to defend and maintain: That they hold the Author or Authors in thorough Contempt; and think themselves most grosly injur'd, in the villainous Use made of that venerable NAME OF LIBERTY in said Letters: And, that they heartily join in the Resolution of the good People of this Town, in Town-Meeting lately assembled, "to assist the Civil Magistrate, and support all Civil Officers, in the Execution of their Trust, ACCORDING TO THE LAWS AND USAGE OF THIS LAND."

Imported in the Captains *Scott* and *Bruce*, and to be Sold at the Store of

John Smith,

In Hanover-Street;

A general Assortment of Goods,

suitable to the Season.

For *LONDON*,

The Brigantine *LYDIA*, *James Scott*,

Master, will sail in 7 or 8 Days, and has good Accommodations for Passengers, who may agree with the Master on board, lying at *Hancock's* Wharff.

Deserted from the said Vessel, *George Vardey*, Seaman. If he don't return to his Duty in Two Days, will be deem'd a Deserter. *Dec.* 30.

To be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the British Coffee-House in King-Street, *Boston*, on THURSDAY the 9th Day of *January* next, at XII o'Clock, A. M.

The Dwelling-House of the late

Mrs. *Elizabeth Ridgway*, situated in Cornhill, next Door to Mr. *William Greenleaf's*.

Samuel Dashwood,

Has just imported in Captain *Bruce* from *LONDON*,

A fresh Assortment of English

Goods, Muffs and Tippets, Ermin and Squirrel Trimming for Cardinals, new fashion Trimming for Ladies Gowns, crimson and black Sprigg'd Sattin, with many other Goods, too tedious to mention, at the lowest Advance.

To be Sold by *John Scollay*, at

the Distill-House lately improved by *William Story*, Esq; or at his Shop the Corner of Wing's Lane, near the Market,—Good New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel. Also Rum exchang'd for Molasses at a reasonable Rate.

Stray'd away from the Pasture of

Alexander Glover, *in* Dorchester, *the* 26th *Day of* November *last, a black Horse, about* 15 *Hands high, with a Blaze in his Face, short Mein and Tail, some of his Feet part white. Whoever shall take up said Horse, and will return him to said* Glover, *or bring him to Capt.* Solomon Davis *in* Boston, *shall be well rewarded.*

Stole out of the Stable of *Joseph Gooch* of *Milton*,

on Monday Night the 23d of *December* Instant, a large black Horse, about 15 Hands high, with a black Spot on his Back, three white Feet, Trots and Paces; his Mein about half Grown. Whoever shall discover said Thief, and bring him and the Horse to the Subscriber, shall have *SIX DOLLARS* Reward, or if the Horse only, *Three Dollars*, and all Charges paid by me, *JOSEPH GOOCH.*

JUST RE-PRINTED,

(*And to be sold at the Printing-Office in Milk Street.*)

A DISCOURSE on *Exodus* 32 7, 8 Occasionally made on burning the *Effigy* of the ST--PM-N in *New London* in the Colony of *Connecticut*. By a Friend to the LIBERTY of his Country.

TO BE SOLD,

A Sloop 95 Tons Burthen, a

Schooner about 75 Tons; also Beaver, Carolina Sole Leather. Lignum Vitæ Mehogany in Logs and Plank, and a Quantity of Pollick. Enquire of *Edmund Quincy*, Jun.

All Persons indebted to, or that

have any Demands on the Estate of *Timothy Sprague*, late of *Malden*, Miller, deceas'd, are desired to lodge their Accounts with *Edward Sprague* of *Malden*, Cordwainer, who is impowered by the Subscriber to receive the same. *JOSEPH SPRAGUE*, Executor to said deceased's last Will and Testament.

Whereas the Great and General

Court at *Boston* in February 1763, did grant or order a tax of *one penny* per acre to be laid on all the lands lying in *Greenwich*, belonging to non-resident proprietors or Owners for four Years successively; and we the Subscribers pursuant to said Grant or Order of Court having assessed said Lands and committed the Assessment to Mr. *William Fisk* Collector, who has posted up the same in said *Greenwich*, and in the Shire Town of said County as the Law directs: THESE are therefore to notify said Non Resident Proprietors or Owners of Lands in *Greenwich*, that have neglected or refused to pay their Tax that unless they pay said Assessment or Tax to *William Fisk* Collector in *Greenwich*, their Lands or so much of them as will pay said Tax and Charges will be sold at public Vendue on Tuesday the 1st Day of *April* next, at Ten o'Clock in the Morning, at the Dwelling House of Capt. *Jeremiah Powers* Innholder in *Greenwich*, and so from Day to Day said Vendue to be continued by Adjournment or Adjournments till the whole be sold that shall then remain unpaid. *James MacCluer*, *Joseph Mosses*, *Isaac Powers*, } Assessors.

Greenwich, *Nov.* 4. 1765.

TO BE SOLD,

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale, on THURSDAY next,

European Goods of various Sorts,

Broad Cloths, Kerseys, Shalloons, Cambletts, Callimancoes, Checks, Irish Linnens, Caps, Handkerchiefs, Hats, &c. Sundry Articles of Household, Tables Chairs, &c. Silver Watches, &c.

To be Sold at Public VENDUE,

By *Moses Deshon*,

the West End of *Faneuil*-Hall, Dock-Square;

Next Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings,

A general Assortment of English

Goods suitable to the Season, Houshold Furniture, &c.

N. B. A good Silver Watch at private Sale.

N. B. Constant Attendance given at said Room.

At the New Auction-Room now kept by

ELIAS DUPEE,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

To morrow, Wednesday and Friday Evenings.

EUropean Goods, Houshold Furniture, Wearing Apparel, good Watches, Books, &c.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*. ENTERED IN.

Whitmarsh and Ingersol from Philadelphia. Noel from Maryland. Tower from North Carolina. Jarvis from Surrinam. Brown from Martinico. Courtney from Hispaniola. Smith from Liverpool. Davis and Bruce from London.

CLEARED OUT.

Langworthy for Rhode-Island; Oakes for Louisbourg and Newfoundland; Mosey for Virginia; Frazier and Hall for North Carolina; Chadwick for S. Carolina; Bettenham for Jamaica; Gordon for Bristol.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Ewell for West Indies.

Buried in the Town of Boston, since our last

Sixteen Whites. One Black.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches. Seven.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week*,

Monday,	4 m. aft.	2	Friday,	7 m. aft.	5
Tuesday,	53 m. aft.	2	Saturday	59 m. aft.	5
Wednesday,	21 m. aft.	3	Lord's-day,	48 m. aft.	6
Thursday,	17 m. aft.	4	D's last Q.	3 Day 11 Night	

[See the SUPPLEMENT.]

vide the Act page 53.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, That the Commissioners appointed by his Majesty for the sale and disposal of lands in the island of Grenada, the Grenadines, Tobago, St. Vincent and Dominica, have fixed their Office in Kingston, in the island of St. Vincent; and desire that all letters for them may be addressed accordingly. *By Direction of the Commissioners,*

JOHN GREG, Secretary.

Dominica, August 8. 1765.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS several of the twenty five Persons to whom Governor Dalrymple granted town lots, in Charles-Town, have not laid their grants before the Commissioners, as required to do by several Advertisements; *Publick Notice is therefore given*, that all unclaimed lots whereon houses have not been built, and for which the proportion of the money stipulated by governor Dalrymple's agreement to be paid for Madam Fourneau's pasture shall be unpaid on the 1st day of January next, will be considered as forfeited, and sold by public auction; and those persons who have made their claims and produced their grants, are required immediately to pay seven pounds ten shillings, currency, to Mr. Greg, the Secretary, that sum being each person's respective share of the said purchase money, when they may receive the certificates to enable them to procure grants under the great seal of these islands.

By Direction of the Commissioners,

JOHN GREG, Secretary.

DOMINICA, July 31, 1765.

BY THE KING's AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, That the Commissioners appointed by his Majesty for the sale and disposal of lands in the islands of Grenada, the Grenadines, Tobago, St. Vincent and Dominica, have resolved to hold the sales of land for the ensuing year in the several islands that are the object of their commission, at the following times, that is to say,

On Monday the 17th day of February next, the sale will commence in the island of Dominica. The lots will consist chiefly of estates abandoned by the French in different parts of the island; plantation lots in the levels of Boery, Roseau and Layou, and in the neighbourhood of Prince Rupert's Bay and Grand Bay; and several town lots in different places.

On Thursday the 10th day of April next, will be put up to sale, some houses and lands in the island of Grenada.

On Tuesday the 6th day of May next, will commence the sale of lands in the island of Tobago, where several plantation lots in the neighbourhood of Great Courland Bay, Great Rockley Bay, Barbados Bay, Grand River Bay, and Charrapuse Bay, will be put up to sale. And,

On Wednesday the 28th Day of May next, will commence the sale of lands in the island of St. Vincent, where will be put up to sale, several plantation lots in the level of Morne Agarou, & in the quarters of Chateau Bellair, and Ouachilabau, mostly of a very excellent soil and adapted for sugar plantations; and several town lots in different places. And also will be put up to sale, in the island of St. Vincent, at the same time, what plantation lots remain unsold in the island of Tobago. Advertisements descriptive of the situation and soil of each allotment, shall be published as soon as possible.

The terms and conditions on which the said lands will be sold are, That no person shall be permitted to purchase from the Crown, either in his own name, or in the names of others in trust for him, more than allotments to the amount of five hundred acres in the island where the lands lie, or more than three hundred acres if in the island of Dominica.

That the highest bidder for each lot shall be declared the purchaser, who shall thereupon pay down 20 per cent. of the whole purchase money, and six pence sterling for each acre of which his lot shall consist, to defrey the expence of surveying the same; whereupon he shall receive a bill of sale, and a certificate from the Commissioners, of his being the highest bidder; upon producing which bill of sale and certificate, to the Governor General of the Grenades, and the neutral islands, or the commander in chief for the time being, he shall be entitled to a grant in fee simple (under the seal of the islands) of the lands by him purchased, and take possession thereof; such grant to be registered in the Secretary's office of the respective island where the lands lie.

That in case of fraud, collusion, or other contravention to the King's instructions, and not otherwise, the grant shall be revocable, for the space of twelve months from the date thereof, by the Lord High Treasurer, or the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, for the time being; but if not revoked within that term, the same shall then be absolute; if revoked, notice thereof shall be immediately given and the money returned to the purchaser with the usual interest of the island; and compensation also made for all sums of money, which shall bona fide have been laid out for clearing, improving or building, on any part of the lands contained in such grant, to be ascertained by arbitration.

That of the purchase money remaining due, ten per cent. more than the twenty per cent. above mentioned, shall be paid within the first year after the date of the bill of sale, ten per cent. the second year, and twenty per cent. every successive year, until the whole shall be paid; but in default of any of the said payments, the lands shall be liable to be forfeited, and again sold, in order that the King may be first paid, and the residue shall be the property of those before intitled to it.

That from twelve months after the date of the grant, the purchaser shall clear away at the rate of five acres in the hundred annually, until one half of the cultivable land shall be cleared, under a penalty of five pounds sterling per annum for every acre not cleared in pursuance of this condition.

That for every hundred acres of cleared land, the purchaser is or shall be possessed of, he shall keep thereon one white man, or two white women, under a penalty of forty pounds sterling for every white man, and twenty pounds sterling for every white woman that shall be wanting; and pay an annual quit rent of six pence sterling per acre, on whatever cleared land he has purchased, or shall clear in pursuance of the conditions required.

That all payments shall be made conformable to the King's instructions to the Receiver, in good gold specie, to be taken by weight at the rate of three pounds eighteen shillings and three pence sterling per ounce; and bonds shall be given to him by the purchasers for the payments of the several instalments.

That a reservation shall be made to the King of all gold and silver mines, which are now, or may hereafter, be discovered in the said islands.

By Direction of the Commissioners,

JOHN GREG, Secretary.

TO BE SOLD BY

Thomas Walley,

At his Store on Dock Square;

Choice Jamaica Sugar by

the Hogshead, Barrel or Hundred;—a small Parcel of

Good Cocoa and Coffee,

in Barrels;
Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf;
Best Bohea, Green and Hyson Tea, by large or small Quantities;
Narraganset Cheese by the 100lb. or single Cheese,
Good Rice by the Cask, Philadelphia Flour.
Choice Table Fish, Sweet Oyl by the Barrel, Gallon and Bottle;
Also, best Florence Oyl by the Chest or Flask;
Fine Pigtail Tobacco in pound and half lb Rolls;
Best Dutch Bedticks; Sets Brushes, also neat Hearth Brushes, with long Handles;

Linseed Oyl by the Cask.

Best 3 threaded Twine for Seines or Nets—and all Sorts Groceries as usual, by Wholesale or Retail

☞ N. B. A few Bags choice Fleece Wool, a Quantity of good split Peas in Bags, and a few Tons Redwood, to be sold very cheap for Cash at said Store.

Henry Lloyd,

Hereby Notifies his Customers and others, That he has removed his Store from the Long-Wharff, to his House in King Street, next Door below the Royal-Exchange Tavern, where he has to sell,

Linseed Oyl just imported, best *London* Wool Cards, Hosiery, Sperma Ceti Candles warranted pure, *Hawxhurst*'s, Patapsco and Elk Ridge Pigg Iron, Anchors of various Sizes, cut Whale Bone, Starch, Bohea Tea, French Prize Indigo, &c. &c.

☞ A small Quantity of *Narragansett* CHEESE, of the best Dairies.

To be Sold cheap for English Goods,

THE Hull of a very likely and well built Ship, compleatly finish'd, of the following Dimensions, 57 Feet Keel, 22 ½ Feet Beam, 10 Feet 10 Inches Hold, and 4 Feet between Decks. She is built of the best white Oak Timber and Plank. For further Particulars enquire of *John Lowell*, near Dock Square. *N. B.* The above Vessell was Cleared out before the first of November.

John Cochran, from *Glasgow*, late the Doctor's Mate in the second Battalion of the Royal Scots, hereby informs the Public, That he draws Teeth and Stumps, and likewise draws Blood in the safest Manner: He also practices Physick, which he learnt at the University of Glasgow. He is to be found at Deacon *Mayes*'s, at the Sign of the Stays, South Side of the Court-House *Boston*; where Gentlemen and Ladies may have their Business done with Fidelity and Dispatch. *Boston, Dec.* 14 1765.

A Wet Nurse with a good Breast of Milk wants a Place in a Family: Enquire of the Printers.

HAVING received a Request from a Number of the Proprietors of the Township of *New-Boston*, so called, lying back of *North Yarmouth*, in the County of *Cumberland*, to act on the following Articles, viz. To see whether they will make Sale of the Rights of such Proprietors as shall then appear to be deficient in paying their Taxes: Whether they will choose a new Clerk, as the present Clerk has remov'd at a Distance from *Boston*: To choose such Committee as shall be judg'd necessary for transacting the Affairs of the Propriety: To determine upon such Methods as may be thought needful for securing the Proprietors in their several Rights as they were formerly drawn by them, and fully confirming all Votes that have passed for that Purpose, as the Records of the Propriety are lost: To choose a Committee to settle the Accompts of the Treasurer, and do whatever else may be thought necessary for promoting the Settlement:—THESE are therefore to Notify the Proprietors of said Township, to meet at the *British Coffee-House* in *Boston*, on TUESDAY the 21st Day of *January* next, at Four a Clock in the Afternoon, to act upon the Articles aforesaid, and such other Matters as shall be judg'd for the Benefit of the Propriety.

WILL^m. STORY, *Prop'rs Clerk.*

Boston, December 20, 1765.

Whereas the Great and General Court in *Boston*, in *February* 1763 did grant or order that a Tax of *One Penny* per Acre should be laid on all Lands lying in *Warwick*, in the County of *Hampshire*, being private Property, for three Years successively; and we the Subscribers having assessed the third or last Year's Tax on said Lands pursuant to said Grant or Order of Court, and committed said Assessment to Mr. *James Ball*, Collector of Taxes in said Town: These are therefore to notify the Proprietors and all Owners of Land in *Warwick* aforesaid, that except they pay said Assessment, or their Tax respectively, to the said *James Ball*, Collector, in said *Warwick*, their Lands, or so much of them as will pay said Tax and Charges, will be sold at Publick Vendue on Wednesday the twenty sixth Day of *March* next ensuing, at Ten of the Clock in the Morning, at the Dwelling-House of the said *James Ball*, Innholder in said *Warwick*, and so from Day to Day said Vendue to be continued by Adjournment or Adjournments, till the Whole be sold that shall then remain unpaid.

Dated at *Warwick*, *December* 3d, 1765.

Benjamin Conant, *James Ball*, *Jedidiah Morse* } Assessors

To be Sold in *Milton*,

FORTY Acres of choice Land, with 17 Acres of Wood-Land, and three of Salt Meadow, about 7 Miles from *Boston*: Inquire of Edes & Gill.

A Quantity of choice Indian CORN, to be Sold by *James* and *Thomas Ivers*—— Also, Loaf and brown SUGARS.

TO BE SOLD,

The Dwelling-House of Mrs. *Elizabeth Ridgway*, situated in Cornhill, next Door to Mr. *William Greenleaf*'s; Inquire of

Leonard Jarvis,
Thomas Gray,
Thomas Pitts.

TO BE LETT,

A House in Hanover-Street, *well accommodated; and a Man wanted that understands Farming, and can be well recommended, to take a very good Farm at Halves, near* Boston; *Inquire of Edes & Gill.*

To be Sold on Reasonable Terms,

A Topsail Schooner, of about 92 Tons, *Newbury* built, well found, about a Year old, (and a prime Sailor) which hath made three Voyages to the West Indies, whose Bottom is free from Worms. For Particulars, enquire of Mr. *Henry Laughton*, Merchant.

To be sold, the Houses and Lands which formerly belonged to Mr. *Isaac Brown*, deceas'd, lying in *Waltham*, upon the Country Road, leading from *Boston* to *Springfield*, and is now improved as a Publick House of Entertainment, and for Trading. Inquire of Mr. *Nathan Brown*, who now lives on said Farm, and know further. *Waltham, Nov* 18. 1765.

WHEREAS the Subscriber intends soon for Europe he desires all Persons who have any Accompts open with him, to settle the same. JAMES GARDINER.

Boston, December 14. 1765.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL.

SUPPLEMENT to the *Boston-Gazette*, &c. of

MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1765.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

AS you inserted in your Gazette of Nov. 18. *a Letter wrote by an eminent Merchant in* London, *to a noble Lord in the present Miniſtry; your publiſhing the following* Second *Letter, relative to the diſtreſſed Situation of the Colonies, I doubt not will be as highly agreable to the Public.* *

My LORD,

THERE are three particular things in which I would be more particular than I could be in the ſhort hints I ſent your Lordſhip, and without an intention to reflect on any one miniſter, as I am ignorant who were the authors of the late meaſures, juſt delineate them as they lay in my mind, for your Lordſhip's conſideration.

The popular cry was, that we had been at a great expence to drive away the French, and ſave the Americans, it was but reaſonable they ſhould refund part of that expence.

This pretence took with many unthinking people, who did not conſider, that wherever the enemy made their ſtrongeſt efforts, there the grand expence would ariſe.

Suppoſe this effort had been made in any other part of the Britiſh dominions; for inſtance, had they landed in Scotland, and made a rapid progreſs as they did in the late rebellion, would you after the war was over, have tax'd all the counties from which they were driven with any new tax, to refund that particular expence, on thoſe who during the courſe of the war furniſh'd a reaſonable quota both of men & money, exerted themſelves to the utmoſt; and our whole expence center'd again in England, as all the money ſpent on our fleet, and in our colonies, certainly did? Doth not ſuch a demand appear very abſurd? Was not this expence incur'd to preſerve his Majeſty's dominions, and preſerve our trade, as well as ſecure American property, and thereby ſecure our own, ſo intimately connected with them?

What ſums have been expended the laſt war to preſerve Hanover? (which never return to Great-Britain more) Do you now the war is over make a demand on them, or any other of the German Princes, for ſaving them from the ravages of the French?

Why then ſhould our infant colonies, labouring under their ſeveral provincial debts, contracted for the common cauſe, and who furniſhed men for every expedition, be ſingled out, and loaded with ſuch a burthen? A burthen far *ſuperior to their ability*. A burthen which will eventually *terminate on England*; which every merchant connected with America, and the thouſands of manufacturers employ'd by thoſe merchants, muſt alſo feel, under which they will groan, and by which they will be ruined.

Another thing is, ſending troops to defend America, which indeed has a great appearance of care over them, but really is as abſurd as it is needleſs. To ſend regular troops to a people, who in a former war, not only defended themſelves, but fitted out an expedition, which ſucceeded in taking the French capital fortreſs of Louiſbourg, and thereby furniſhed their Mother Country with a Premium to purchaſe peace.

A people who in the laſt war, without any regular troops to aſſiſt them, defeated the French Regulars under Dieſkeau; and had they been timely ſupported, would have drove the French out of Canada, without that heavy expence which is now complain'd of, and America call'd on to refund: an expence which was chiefly occaſioned by the ſupine neglect, and timmed efforts of the miniſtry of her mother country; which gave time for the French to pour in troops on the continent of America.

Can this people with nothing but Indians behind them, from whom they have defended themſelves [illegible] years, when French Regulars are intirely [illegible] continent, have any occaſion for regular troops to defend them? If they are not neceſſary, it is creating a large expence, to carry and ſupport an uſeleſs, nay I am ſorry to ſay, a diſſolute ſet of men, to live in idleneſs among them, and deprave the manners of the people, which is of no ſmall importance in infant colonies, when the utmoſt induſtry is neceſſary to their own well-being, and their utility to their mother country.

If the calling on America to refund expences, neglect and timidity occaſioned and expences which aroſe for the defence of his Majeſty's dominions, and the ſecurity of our commerce; and if regular troops [illegible] neceſſary for the defence of that people, the whole ſyſtem of levying taxes falls to the ground, and there is no pretence for doing of it in violation of their charters; charters, that will ever be held ſacred by all true Engliſhmen, eſpecially by [illegible] whoſe forefathers fled into the wilderneſs to avoid the intollerable oppreſſion and arbitrary power of the faithleſs Stuarts, who trampl'd on the peoples charters as waſte paper.

It appears, the late miniſtry were determin'd to load America with taxes, without any regard to their charters; this they muſt needs think would fit [illegible] a brave and free people, whoſe liberty [illegible] ably maintain'd, would always [illegible] acceſſion of people to cultivate [illegible] ve acquiſitions, as well as conciliate [illegible] nds of the Canadians [illegible] ment: taxes would, [illegible] them, eſpecially ſuch [illegible] eriſh the whole country, or create great diſcontent and animoſity: Therefore to ſtifle the popular odium, and the ferment of above a million of an oppreſs'd people, and not for their defence, land forces were neceſſary to be quarter'd among them, and cruizers on their coaſt to prevent illicit trade; but in reality to keep the colonies in awe, and carry into execution the oppreſſive meaſures, which ſome people have ſpoke out; the colonies are growing rich, and muſt be kept under; which I believe your Lordſhip has heard.

How ablurd is this! doth not, and will not all the riches and power of the colonies centre in England, and make us rich & powerful? has it not really done ſo already? On the contrary, if you ſtunt the growth of the colonies, don't you hurt yourſelves? Is giving the dead palſey to the limbs, the way to promote the health of the body?

Whatever fallacious reaſonings may be uſed, *there is a mutual intereſt between Great Britain and her Colonies, which will ever unite them*; while ſentiments of liberty prevail and are purſued, and the monſter oppreſſion baniſh'd from the heart and head of an Engliſh miniſtry, and they act in character as Engliſhmen.

Here is a *continental connection* worth maintaining and cultivating, which if duly improved, will flouriſh us with the treaſures of the ſouth, and the neceſſaries of the north; that riches and power, which alone can ſecure us by a *Family Compact* with [illegible], which will bid defiance to the [illegible] popiſh powers.

The laſt thing I ſhall trouble your Lordſhip with at preſent is, the equity of [illegible] America, which I will fairly ſtate as it lies in my mind.

All the colonies but Georgia and Nova Scotia, were originally ſettled by perſons drove from their native country, in thoſe reigns which by oppreſſion ſtain'd the glory of Britain; though by the like oppreſſive meaſures, ſhe was ſupplied with manufacturers from the neighbouring continent, to our unſpeakable advantage.

Yet oppreſſion was ſo much the taſte of the times, that it drove out a number of the King's ſubjects, who took ſhelter in a deſert, that they might enjoy their civil and religious liberties, uncontrouled and unmoleſted: they were then in a ſtate of nature, under no civil government but what they form'd themſelves. When they had eſtabliſh'd the ſeveral ſettlements, out of regard to their mother country, they ſent home their reſpective agents to tender their new acquiſitions to their mother country, on certain conditions then agreed on by the ſeveral parties, and ratified by their ſeveral charters, which they look on as ſacred; and make their boaſt of, like our magna charta of England.

If you conſider the thouſands that have been expended in ſettling Georgia, and Nova Scotia, you will better judge of the merit of the other colonies which ſettled themſelves without any expence to their mother country; without ſuch a ſurrender therefore, Great Britain could have no pretence to any authority over them, for the right was founded in compact, and the ſame compact that gives Great Britain any rightful authority over them, ſecures the privileges ſtipulated in that compact; which is *the ſole right of taxing themſelves*, by their own repreſentatives, in which all their charters agree, however in other circumſtances they may differ: Therefore any attempt to break in upon their charters, muſt meet with the ſame reception from them, as an Engliſh miniſtry would find from a violation of our Magna Charta. § Can you wonder then at any thing that has happened in Virginia, or any of the other provinces, by invectives againſt a miniſtry that violate their Magna Charta, and deprive them of the privileges of Engliſhmen? An army is neceſſary therefore to carry ſuch meaſures into execution, though not neceſſary for the people's defence.

It was always the ambition and glory of the houſe of Hanover to maintain the privileges of engliſhmen inviolable; and it will be a ſtanding mark of infamy on any miniſter that ſtains that glory by any violation of them in America.

I ſubmit to your Lordſhip's determination which is his Majeſty's intereſt, to rule in the hearts of a free people in America, as well as in England; or by deſtroying their medium of commerce, which they have found uſeful for above 100 years, and by laying burthens upon them which they cannot but look upon as acts of arbitrary power, which makes them ſlaves inſtead of Engliſhmen.

If at any time there is a neceſſity of raiſing money from the colonies, let it be intimated by the ſeveral Governors to their reſpective Aſſemblies, as was annually the caſe during the [illegible] it will be chearfully done, and preſerve that *natural deep veneration and love* which they bear their King and Mother Country.

If the facts repreſented to your Lordſhip appear evident, and the reaſoning juſt, their importance will apologize for this great freedom taken with your Lordſhip, in opening the unreſerved ſentiments of,

My LORD,

Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient humble Servant.

* Supposed to be wrote by Mr D. Barr. || Vide page 280. Vide Our Charter pa. 1077 Vol. 2.

§ § Vide Magna Charta page 780 Vol. 2.

Messieurs PRINTERS,

Looking over Shakespear Henry VIII, I felt a singular Pleasure in reading one of the Scenes, which I thought peculiarly adapted to the present Circumstances of our most gracious Sovereign's American Subjects.—As it is a Part of the English History, and shows the Success of the People's Application for Relief from a burthensome Tax, or "trembling Contribution" to a Monarch in all Respects much inferior to Him, who now fills the British Throne, it may be agreeable to your Readers to have it inserted in your Gazette. Your's, A. B.

SCENE IV.

Flourish. Enter King Henry, *leaning on the Cardinal's shoulder; the Nobles and Sir* Thomas Lovel; *the Cardinal places himself under the King's feet, on his right side.*

King. MY life itself, and the best heart of it,
Thanks you for this great care. I [illegible]
i'th' level
Of a full charg'd confed'racy, and give thanks
To you that choak'd it. Let it be call'd before us
That gentleman of *Buckingham's* in person,
I'll hear him his confessions justify,
And poiot by point the treasons of his master
He shall again relate.

Lord Chamberlain says, Room for the Queen. Enter the Queen she kneels. The King riseth from his state, takes her up, kisses and placeth her by him.

Queen. Nay, we must longer kneel; I am a suitor.

King. Arise, and take place by us; half your suit
Never name to us; you have half our power:
The other moiety ere you ask is given;
Repeat your will and take it.

Queen. Thank your Majesty.
That you would love yourself, and in that love
Not unconsider'd leave your honor, nor
The dignity of your office, is the point
Of my petition.

King. Lady mine, proceed.

Queen. I am solicited, not by a few,
And those of true condition, that your subjects
Are in great grievance. There have been commissions
Sent down among 'em, which have flaw'd the heart
Of all their loyalties; wherein although [*To* Wolsey
(My good lord Cardinal) they vent reproaches
Most bitterly on you as putter on
Of these exactions, yet the King our master
(Whose honor heav'n shield from soil) escapes not
Language unmannerly; yea such which breaks
The sides of loyalty, and almost appears,
In loud rebellion.

Norfolk. Not almost appears,
It doth appear; for upon these taxations,
The clothiers all, not able to maintain
The many to them 'longing, have put off
The spinsters, carders, fullers, weavers, who
Unfit for other life, compell'd by hunger
And lack of other means, are all in uproar,
And danger serves among them.

King. Taxation?
Wherein? and what taxation? my lord Cardinal,
You that are blam'd for it alike with us,
Know you of this taxation?

Wolsey. Please you, Sir,
I know but of a single part in ought
Pertains to th' state, and front but in that file
Where others tell steps with me.

Queen. No, my lord,
You know no more than others: but you frame
Things that are known alike, which are not wholsom
To those which would not know them, and yet must
Perforce be their acquaintance. These exactions
(Whereof my Sov'reign would have note) they are
Most pestilent to th' hearing; and to bear 'em,
The back is sacrifice to th' load; they say,
They are devis'd by you, or else you suffer
Too hard an exclamation.

King. Still exaction!
The nature of it, in what kind let's know
Is this exaction!

Queen. I am much too vent'rous
In tempting of your patience, but am bolden'd
Under your promis'd pardon. The subjects grief
Comes through commissions, which compel from each
The sixth part of his substance, to be levy'd
Without delay; and the pretence for this
Is nam'd your wars in *France*. This makes bold mouths,
Tongues split their duties out, and cold hearts freeze
Allegiance in them: All their curses now
Live where their prayers did; I would your Highness
Would give it quick consideration.

King. By my life,
This is against our pleasure.

Wol. And for me,
I have no further gone in this, than by
A single voice, and that not pass'd me but
By learned approbation of the judges.
If I'm traduc'd by tongues, which neither know
My faculties nor person, yet will be
The chronicles of my doing; let me say,
'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough brake
That virtue must go through.
If we stand still, in fear, we then are only
Statues of the state.
King. Things done well,
And with a care, exempt themselves from fear;
Things done without example, in their issue
Are to be fear'd. Have you a precedent
Of this commission? I believe not any.
We must not rend our subjects from our laws,
And stick them in our will. Sixth part of each!
A trembling contribution! —— [illegible] take
From ev'ry tree, lop, bark, and part o'th' timber:
And though we leave it with a root thus hackt,
The air will drink the sap. To ev'ry county
Where this is question'd send our letters, with
Free [illegible] from hence, and [illegible]ny'd
[illegible] force of this commission: pray look to't,
I put it to your care.

Wol. A word with you. [*To Cromwell.*
Let there be letters writ to ev'ry shire
Of the King's grace and pardon: The griev'd commons
Hardly conceive of me; let it be nois'd,
That through our intercession this revokement
And pardon comes: I shall anon advise you
Further in the proceeding.

From the *St. James's* CHRONICLE.
Of October 22d, 1765.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

HOW deplorable is the situation of this unhappy Country, under the Direction of the present ill assorted Ministers, who are distracted by such a Variety of Interests, Appetites, and Connections? And yet—how little Prospect is there that our Situation can be mended, while we are under the malignant influence of an all-directing Favourite, who in the sudden and surprizing Revolutions that he effects, has no other Oracle to consult than his own deceitful and preposterous Will? I cannot say that I feel myself elated with the Hopes of happier Days, though a Multiplicity of Reasons induce me to think an early Change of Administration at present on the Tapis. The Disagreement of our motly Ministers among themselves; the Prerogative of Parliament, at a [illegible] when the whole Nation is looking up to it for [illegible]; the Variety and Distraction of our Councils; the Uncertainty of the System, if there is any, [illegible] out by our Leaders; the fulsome Flattery, [illegible] is paid to a pernicious and detested Favourite, [illegible] are so many convincing Proofs, that the [illegible] can never stand on the present ill-cemented [illegible] Basis. Whether from the Rubbish, [illegible] they fall, duly tempered [illegible] fresh [illegible]terials, one more useful and [illegible] formed, is a Question that will [illegible] to answer, if we can once find out [illegible] Architect, or Master Builder of the new [illegible] Will the Great Commoner be called forward to draw out the Plan, and overlook the Operations? Will his upright Kinsman, the generous and patriotic Earl Temple, whose unshaken Firmness we have experienced for such a Number of Years, be the chief Pillar and Support of the new Structure? Then may we expect a firm and well proportioned Edifice, in which both Use and Ornament, Strength & Harmony, will be equally consulted. But, alas, Mr. Printer, there is no immediate Prospect of such an Event happening, though it is so ardently, so universally wished for by every one who has the Welfare of his Country at Heart. I am sorry to say the reigning Taste is too Gothic, too Northern! Instead of this able Master, a blundering Favourite will be employed to put together another Babel Administration, which will end like the present in Confusion and Uproar. The Materials, he will make use of, are Part of them old and rotten to the very Core; and Part of them so warped and crooked, that it is as impossible they should ever be firmly united, as that Iron and Clay should incorporate. He has no other Cement to bind them, than that of Interest; and this will very soon crumble and moulder away into Nothing. It is easy to foretel that such an ill compacted Structure will not, cannot be durable: It is like the foolish Man's House, which the Scripture tells us was built upon the Sand; when the Rain of Discontent descends, and the Torrent of Faction foams, and the Wind of Party beats against it, it must inevitably fall, and bury the despicable Architect in its Ruins!

That what I have here laid down is not mere Conjecture and Supposition, must be evident to every one, who takes the Trouble of considering the Temper and Complexion of the Times. How totally are they altered, within these two last Months, from their former Disposition and Colour! Where is that virulent Hatred which the Ministry so loudly expressed against the detested Sejanus? Is it converted (proh Pudor! inverting Mores!) into Love and Friendship. Convinced of the Impossibility of proceeding upon the Plan which the less experienced and less temporizing Enough them hoped formerly to pursue, they have altered their Ground, and fly for Shelter to the baneful Power of the Favourite. The old and hackneyed Politicians have already cried out, *peccavi*, and are prepared to undergo any Penance, that the lordly

Earl of Bute. Mr Pitt

Those may please to ind[illegible] I would not wish the most inveterate Enemy that I have a more cruel and ignominious Fate, than to be pressed into the Service of Sejanus, and compelled to fight under his usurping Standard. Yet dreadful as this Situation is, the Horrors of it may be shockingly aggravated, if we suppose an unwieldly Veteran engaged in the same System, who is goaded by those turbulent Passions Resentage and Rancour, and grasps with a Rapacity unparalleled at every Preferment Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military, to aggrandize a Family, whom one world think he intends to overlay with Riches and Honours. Who can enumerate all the Miseries that are in Store for this devoted Kingdom, if we are thus notoriously to be oppressed with the Load of Favouritism, and continue to be governed by the blind and erring Spirit of partial Prejudice? Who can foresee all the Confusion, Uproar, and Anarchy that awaits us, if Men of the most shining Talents, and stedfast Integrity, are to be wantonly thrown aside, because they have too much honest Pride and Spirit to truckle, and bow the Knee to Baal? I will venture to affirm that is impossible, in the Nature of Things, there should be the least Harmony, or Stability in our Councils, while a perverse and fickle Favourite is the animating Soul of the ill-digested System. His Altar will be for ever smoaking with the Sacrifice of Men and Measures: Faith & Honour, which are the Basis of Government, as well as Commerce, will every Hour be shamefully disregarded: Persons of Ability and Uprightness will keep aloof, unwilling to be responsible for Measures, which they have neither planned nor executed: There will be a constant Succession of weak or wicked Tools, to carry on his infamous Purposes: The Welfare of the Kingdom will be neglected, in the general Struggle and Scramble for Self: Every Change will lessen the Dignity of the State, and the Power of the Magistracy, by begetting in the Minds of the People a Contempt for Government, and an Impatience of Subordination. It is not difficult to say where this Confusion will end; but I must beg Leave to throw a Veil over the melancholy Prospect, which will be chequered, unless the Hand of Providence interposes, with ghastly Scenes of Blood and Horror.

I am, SIR, Your humble Servant,
ANTI-SEJANUS.

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